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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1920

ENDS AND BEGINNINGS
TO A young man arrested in this city yesterday belongs the sordid distinction of being the most conspicuous slacker in the United States.

PLIGHT OF "REAL AMERICANS"
DR. JOSEPH K. DIXON, of the educational bureau of the Wanamaker Institute, has stated the case correctly, his views on the position of the 17,000 Indians who fought under our flag during the war should enlist the sympathy of all fair-minded Americans.

FAIR PAY FOR OUR LEGATES
REGARDED as still another outlet for the national revenues, Secretary Lansing's plan for increasing the salaries of our diplomatic representatives is not in gratiating. On the other hand, legitimate expenditures should not be dodged by a self-respecting government.

AMBASSADOR OF WHAT?
MARTENS, the frank and bland ambassador of the Lenine-Trotsky party, should have a warrant yesterday, should have been arrested long ago.

A FATEFUL NIGHT
THE annotated Democratic party will sit down to their Jackson Day dinner at Washington this evening in an atmosphere of suppressed tempests—in the sort of atmosphere that usually precedes a typhoon.

should by that time have a fairly accurate notion of the campaign that is to be waged against them.

The fight for dominance appears to be between the President and Mr. Bryan. To the council in Washington Bryan brings his freemason philosophy and a determination to continue a policy of relative isolation in America.

THE NEW BROOM MAY BE USED ON THE STREETS
Mayor Moore's Present Plan Seems to Be to Do Something Where Everybody Can See the Result

WHEN Director Winston, of the Department of Public Works, announced that the Mayor wished to make a tour of street inspection with him, it became evident that we were on the eve of a new day.

One of the greatest shortcomings of the old administration lay in its failure to keep the streets in proper condition. The failure was manifest to every one, for every one is on the street more or less every week.

Travelers in the country can pick out the successful and efficient farmers by the condition of the buildings and fences. When the house is painted and the lawn mowed; when the barn stand up four square and do not sag on their foundations; when the gates are not off their hinges and the farming tools are safely housed under cover, the inevitable conclusion is that the farmer is prosperous and that he has a proper respect for himself and his surroundings.

On the other hand, the shabby house with the blinds flapping in the wind, the barn with the doors broken and the barnyard filled with tools in bad repair, the fences falling down and the corners of the fields filled with rubbish, all indicate the presence of a shiftless man living from hand to mouth.

Philadelphia in recent years has resembled the farm of the unsuccessful farmer. Or, to put it in another way, Philadelphia, with great wealth and endless resources, has been like a farm leased to a tenant interested only in skinning the property while he had possession of it and indifferent to its state when his lease expired.

There is more truth than fancy in this description. It is because the city was dissatisfied with the conduct of the men in charge of its affairs that they have been dismissed and new men put in office.

The evident purpose of the Mayor to give his first attention to the outward aspects of the city indicates that he has a proper appreciation of the psychology of politics. If he can clean the streets and repair the holes in the pavements so that it is safe to go about, he can make it clear even to the least observant that a real change has happened.

The task will not be easy, for the amount of money available is limited. The test of economy and efficiency will be whether he gets about spending the money that has been set aside in the budget for the care of the highways.

The public funds have not been spent economically in the past. A private corporation could have accomplished much more with the same sum, for it would not have awarded contracts to politicians interested primarily in big profits and controlling the inspectors who passed on their work.

There is no doubt whatever that under a proper administration of the public funds this year much more can be accomplished than those who made up the budget last year anticipated. It may not be possible to do as much as ought to be done, but enough can be done to convince the public that the new Mayor is honestly seeking to make the outward aspect of the city, by which we judge the efficiency of its government, resemble the outward aspect of the plant of any well-conducted and prosperous private enterprise.

It will not be enough to confine attention to the main thoroughfares like Broad and Market streets. Conditions there must be improved. But the humble folk who live in the modest streets are entitled to consideration. It is in those streets that disease starts to spread to the more prosperous sections. It is there, too, that voters live who have come to think that their part of the town is neglected because they have no political pull.

They see the ill-paved alleyways filled with rubbish and neglected by the street cleaners. They see the ashes strewn on the sidewalk on collection days and they see the papers from the waste boxes blown about by the wind littering the walks and the roadways. They accept the condition as one of the hardships involved in modest means and in life in a big city.

But there is no reason why these districts should not be kept as clean as the districts where the well-to-do have their homes. Indeed, Doctor Furbush, of the Department of Health, knows that it is safer from a sanitary point of view to neglect the streets in the more prosperous sections than to allow filth to gather in the streets where lack of money forces the crowding of families into small quarters and compels children to use the gutters for a playground.

The political wisdom of the Mayor's plan needs only to be mentioned to be obvious. Its wisdom from a sanitary and commercial point of view is as great if less obvious.

We all wish to make this a greater city, greater in business and greater in its interest in artistic and intellectual matters, but if the eye is offended every time one goes into the street because of the sight of filth, the city cannot be made a place of manifest accomplishment which represents

the active desires of the people of the city it will be difficult to transform those wishes into realities and it will be difficult to persuade outsiders that this is a community in which new enterprises will find a hospitable welcome.

Now we await the outcome of the Haroun al Raschid tour of street inspection by the Mayor and his director of public works. Something must be done after he discovers the conditions, or the tour will be a mere exercise in futility.

CORTELYOU AND THE POLICE
IF YOU would know a man in whose life there seldom has been peace or a hope of peace, go out and shake hands with any uniformed member of the Department of Public Safety.

The Police Department has been shamelessly used. It has been the political kite flown by the buccaneers of municipal politics. It has been man-handled and debased. It has had to answer for the sins of one inefficient administration after another. Even well-meaning people in moods of furious disgust strike out blindly at bosses, Mayors or the shadow of corruptionists, and, when they miss, as they always do, comfort themselves with fervid denunciations of the police.

There has grown up a delusion that a job on the force is a bed of roses, an assurance of ease and easy money.

It isn't. In one year the members of the department are bullied and harassed and robbed and assessed and ordered to do things that are unseemly or illegal. They must obey or quit. After another turn of the wheel these same men are informed that they must not do these things if they wish to escape the political equivalent of shooting at sunrise. The easy-going public looks on and listens, slightly amused, slightly cynical. The average citizen forgets that the loss of a job means to a policeman just what it means to anybody else. It is a matter that profoundly concerns a family and children. Most men do as policemen do. They obey the orders of superiors rather than quit their jobs in rebellion.

Director Cortelyou's address to the police yesterday was admirable in tone. And it was a relief to find that the new administration isn't intent on raids or reprisals among the men who were forced by circumstances to be allies of a losing faction. The vast majority of the police are self-respecting citizens who happen merely to belong to a service that has been neglected, abused and consistently misrepresented and misunderstood. What the department needs is a man who will be able to understand the human equation as well as the technical requirements of police work.

Such a man Mr. Cortelyou appears to be. Unquestionably he will find professional slackers and incompetents here and there and they ought to be removed. But so far as political factors are concerned, bygones ought to be bygones. Police inefficiency is one of the oldest blights of reformers. The police have been demoralized. But who can remember when in an emergency the police—and that means the men of the districts as well as the always efficient mounted and traffic men—have been actually inefficient?

The rank and file are, as a matter of fact, accustomed to hard work out of hours without extra pay. They have manifested an extraordinary ability to act quickly and effectively whenever the need arises. Boss-ridden, bewildered and hindered by the innumerable petty interferences of heelers and ward dictators, they have yet managed to keep fairly good order in the city despite the new crop of petty criminals who have operated since the war in all the Atlantic states. There is room for improvement in the police service and there is a need for additional men.

Director Cortelyou is clearly sincere in his promise to cut the service free from politics. He will be wise to fight for his men, to get better pay for them and to depend on the spirit of loyalty which his policy is sure to inspire and to try a building-up experiment before he begins to tear down. The police are average men. They will be quite as honest and efficient, as a rule, as they are permitted to be.

The meeting in this city of the executive committee of the national conference of commissions on uniform state laws shows appreciation of the fact that "it takes a Philadelphia lawyer" to straighten out the tangles resulting from conflicting statutes in the various states.

There are doubtless New York coal drivers who are now getting \$10 a day. Accepting as true the dictum as to the relative value of the pen and the sword, it may be added that the coal shovel has 'em both skinned.

Blissful Thought
Ratification by the miners of the President's proposal concerning the coal strike may prompt emulation by the United States Senate in another important matter.

All We Need is to Dig for It
I see by the papers, says D. McGinnis, that the United States shipping board's ship sailed eastward to Rotterdam for coal. Probably going to take it to Newcastle.

Screw Loose
Administration backers are of the opinion that any guy who leads a bolt is a nut.

Every succeeding murder in Mexico causes conjecture as to whether Uncle Sam will display a clenched fist or an admonitory finger.

The arrest of Grover Bergdoll may cause his brother Erwin to ponder over the pregnant words concerning the mil's of the gods.

The city treasury report on tax receipts shows that the municipality is apparently in good shape if it doesn't try to buy too much sugar.

The social season in Reville, Ellis Island, will soon be at its height.

Harmony invariably ensues when the tub is inside the tiger.

LIBERTY SET ASIDE MUCH TOO LIGHTLY
Committee of New York State Bar Association Regrets Weakening of Respect for Individual Rights

FEAR for "all that we have saved in the evolution of human justice, when so much of constitutional liberty and protection is lightly set aside simply because it seems inconvenient to the 'single-track mind,'" is expressed in a report given out in Albany by the New York State Bar Association's committee on law reform yesterday.

The report will be submitted to the association at its annual meeting on January 16 and 17. "As a result of war conditions there is danger," the report says, "that the fundamental spirit of individual liberty may be seriously impaired in the supposed interest of public safety and efficient administration. Those of conservative prepossessions believe the spirit of the constitution is broader than its terms, and that public safety and greater happiness lie in the application of the spirit of fair play to new situations rather than in the invention of intellectual devices to escape its letter.

"Laws may scrape through without being declared unconstitutional which nevertheless impair its spirit; courts may enact bills which it is not within the power of the normal members of society to establish under guise of law; the police may cancel the peaceful assembling of friends of good order, out of fear of inability to cope with disorder; a legislature may deem it wise to curtail the ease with which a household may keep arms; a court may find it consistent with its idea of constitutionality to drag an accused person to a jurisdiction on a theory of constructive presence; and a parlor Socialist may sincerely chafe at the bonds of a constitution which interferes with his efforts to revolutionize the habits of the world, but they all together are the constant dropping which wears away a stone.

"The tendency to disregard the inhibitions of the constitution is widespread. It leads to devices to obey the letter while violating the spirit. The spirit is fair play and the square deal. It has kept us headed in the right direction, both for domestic well-being and in world affairs. Whatever may be said of the writ of habeas corpus and its functions, of venue, of the power of Congress to fix the site of a prison, of the fact which remain that it is not a square deal nor fair play to take even an enemy, under the guise of judicial process, to a distant point for trial for an omission."

THIS stricture is based on the removal of Dr. Edward A. Rumely from New York to Washington for trial, because the law placed the office of the alien property custodian in Washington, and Doctor Rumely's offense, so far as Washington was concerned, was that he had omitted to report to that office in Washington concerning his Evening Mail dealings, when he already had been indicted for an offense of commission by a grand jury in New York.

"It could not have been foreseen by the framers," the report says, "that by making an act of omission a crime, a person who had done nothing but refrain from a prescribed duty could be indicted and tried where it was his duty to do the act, though he were never there. Such refinements of venue are not calculated to preserve the safeguards of the constitution. It is not the spirit of fair play, and when our judicial processes are inadequate to the protection of an accused person under such circumstances, the liberty of the individual is endangered and the institutions of the country imperiled.

Through the veil of apprehension, or of terror, or of unpopularity we should still be able to defend the principles of constitutional liberty. Never more than at present have we needed leadership which will not suffer these principles to be impaired. Even an enemy should have the protection of fundamental law when he is arraigned under the processes of law.

IT IS unquestionable that the public interest demands the prompt and vigorous suppression of violence and disorder. In the report continues, "which is more to be tolerated because a labor problem is involved than it would be under any other conditions. No man should be permitted to assail a covering public and supine officials with the weapon of inconvenience and deprivation of means of subsistence in order that his will may be carried into effect. Public agencies established by law, and the settlements should be established by law, and no weapon should be allowed by law to be introduced save in the authorized enforcement of law and order."

THE committee disapproves a bill pending in the Senate to provide for the service of women on juries, saying: "There are three views of jury service; one, that it is a function in the administration of justice; another, that it is a personal burden which citizens generally should bear; the third, that it is a privilege to which all should aspire.

"If it is a privilege, women should no longer be excluded from it; if a burden, unquestionably we think a large part of the monthly and weekly services of their generally more useful services in the community; but if it is to be viewed as a factor in the administration of justice, as we think it is, then other considerations come into play.

"The true measure is not sex, but fitness, and except sex is an index of fitness it should not enter into the discussion at all. In our social and economic life the male is breadwinner and the mother and wife is housekeeper, cook and companion and guide of her children. If taken away her house and her children would suffer neglect. Neither her experience nor her occupation fits or permits her to attend at court, listen to evidence, determine disputes, listen to charges, bring in verdicts. We do not look for women as firemen, street cleaners, police patrolmen, longshoremen, pilots, linemen, locomotive engineers or in many other industrial occupations.

"As citizens, if they demanded jury service, we should perhaps be required to yield; but as intelligent beings, with a knowledge of the facts of existence and some exercise of ordinary common sense, we could not look upon the results as calculated to accomplish the ends of justice or to profit the community in any way. The ordinary administration of justice should not be made the sport of inadequate logic, which falls to consider all the factors of a problem."

"Mr. Buchholz and I had a very pleasant chat," remarked Mr. Moore. This wakens recollections of the refrain of the celebrated tragic poet, the scene of which is laid in Niger. As we remember it, there was "a smile on the face of the tiger."

With all those gags popping yesterday, it is not too much to say that the Bergdoll brew was near by.

Director Cortelyou seems to have the suspicion that some of these police birds are full-blown.



THE CHAFFING DISH

Apprehension (A Woman Speaks)

LOVING eyes whose glances glisten But for you, my love, lose their light: And the voice whose song you listen, Sense enraptured, Time must blight— All the charms that now enthral you Soon, too soon, must fall the will: Yet—my heart will call you, call you: Will you? Sweetheart, Love me still!

IN THAT day with vision dimmer Aught that lacks I may not see: If love's star but faintly glimmer, Lost its olden brilliancy, Oh, Sweetheart, I now implore you, Though 'tis distant don't forget: Make me think—this prayer before you— That you, Sweetheart, Love me yet!

Desk Mottos Think not silence the wisdom of fools, but, if rightly timed, the honor of wise men, who have not the infirmity but the virtue of taciturnity.

Reorganizing the Dish Our candid confidences about the condition of our desk have got us into trouble. We were sitting here, somewhat emaciated as to our intellectual parts, and meditating over our long-deferred essay on "Keeping Children Covered at Night," when in came Phyllis with a heavily embossed card. We looked at it in amazement. Usually when people want to see us they just walk in, and though we often keep on grinding away and pretend we don't see them, they always get the better of us in the end. He said he had come to help us. He said he could tell right away, from reading the Dish, what was the matter, and he proposed to outline a little plan of reorganization which would help us a lot.

HE SAID that what we lacked was an organization built up on the principle of the specialization of functions. He said that the processes of our work ought to be routed, especially they ought to be routed cyclically in accordance with the theories of scientific management. He said that the trouble with the Dish is that it is not built up in accordance with modern news-gathering principles. He said that he had been instrumental in reorganizing the Tallahassee Buzz and the Detroit Good Morning and the Boston Nocturne and the Harrisburg Night-mare, and as he thought the Dish was very good possibly he wanted to show us his scheme of systematizing our work. At this point he drew out a roll of blueprints, charts and graphs, and we became really interested.

HE SAID that the chief ground for all our troubles, and the chief reason for a certain pessimistic note that creeps in our philosophy now and then, is not (as we had thought) too many cream cruellers, but insufficient discipline in our routine. He said (and showed us a delightful chart to illustrate) that we ought to have a carefully mobilized staff of high-salaried chaffers, just as the (old) us a newspaper has a staff of reporters. We told him modestly about our "warm-hearted contribs., Robert Leslie Bellem and Sub Rosa and M. V. N. S. and all the rest of them, but he pooh-poohed. They are not organized, he said, to give really efficient service. He said we ought to do more to keep abreast of the chaff.

The fring line of our organization, he said, should be a staff of district chaffers, each one assigned to cover a certain section of the city. These highly trained theachers of intellect would go out into the highways and hedges early in the morning, and as soon as

MICHAELMAS DAY

(Written for my little son's first patron saint)

THOUGH heavenly anvils forge their swords For your last spiritual campaign, Though muster the seraphic hosts Against the mustering hosts profane. And though you pass in long review Your spearmen in their regiments, Marking the bows as you ride through, The disposition of the tents— Yet (giving what the time allows From horseman and from chariotier) Read down your bright and burning brows: To lesser matters, lend an ear. A silence in the skies be made, A pause before the clash of war, Ere grapple armies now arrayed, Celestial and secular.

Your spearmen in their regiments, Marking the bows as you ride through, The disposition of the tents— Yet (giving what the time allows From horseman and from chariotier) Read down your bright and burning brows: To lesser matters, lend an ear. A silence in the skies be made, A pause before the clash of war, Ere grapple armies now arrayed, Celestial and secular.

Your name, angelic general— Stand close beside him, quick to save, To hold his spirit lit to fall, Your sword bestow its accolade Upon his shoulders; may he wear Divinely smithed mail; a blade Of righteous anger let him bear. Among all men of women born May he be signed upon the breast With heraldry of blazing scars, With honor gleaming at his crest. With gentleness and chivalry Be endowed; and may he keep Unspotted faith and chastity— Till God give His beloved sleep. Then, Michael, bear him in your hands, His stainless sword and shield and plume; And stand beside him when he stands To plead upon the Day of Doom. —Theodore Maynard, in the New Witness

THE glittering nuggets would now pass over to the city chaffer himself, who would come on carefully, on the lookout for anything vulgar or trite. All puns would be bitterly excised. Then the residue would be rapidly set up in type and the managing chaffer would examine the proofs. After this, the executive chaffer would lay out the make-up of the Dish.

All these processes were delightfully and clearly illustrated on the chart, in which each individual concerned was represented by a little rectangle, with a line passing from his rectangle to that of his next superior chaffer. This, the expert explained to us, indicated the routine of function. He said that the chart should be framed and hang over the desk of the executive chaffer, so that the latter could refer to it when hiring or firing any one.

WE ASKED what would become of us in this reorganization, and he explained that in any modern system of management the man highest up is not supposed to take a hand in details, but should confine himself to general consideration of policy. He said there should be a conference of Socrates with the city chaffer, the assistant city chaffer, the managing chaffer and the executive chaffer at 9 o'clock every morning, in which the general plans of the day's work should be laid out. The rest of our time, he said, ought to be spent in welding, mortising and beveling one really superb quip per day, in keeping the files up to date and answering correspondence. He said that no institution that is based on the persistent neglect of correspondence can hope, in the bitter competition of modern times, to long survive. That is just the way he put it—to long survive.

IT IS perfectly true that this alarmed us not a little. We looked a bit wistfully at his chart, at his load diagram blanks, on which he said he would have to plot and compute the varying intake and output of chaff passing among our pigeonholes. He even said that we ought to do away with pigeonholes altogether, and recommended a flat-top desk (mahogany) with a sheet of plate-glass and a buzzer connecting with the city chaffer, the assistant city chaffer, the managing chaffer, executive chaffer and Socrates—twenty-three in all.

On the whole, perhaps we shall have to struggle along as we are, and Jim Stokes and the others who scowl at us because we haven't answered their nice letters will have to forgive and forget.

Still, it just occurs to us that we might give the new system a tryout one of these days. We'll put it into operation for one day, and then tell our high-born clients, with complete candor, what happens.

What Do You Know? QUIZ

- 1. Who was the Sage of Monticello?
2. How many states have ratified the woman suffrage amendment?
3. Who is Sir George Paish?
4. What is the correct pronunciation of Iquique, the great nitrate port of Chile?
5. When was the first battle of the Marne fought?
6. Into what river does the Marne flow and where is the junction?
7. Who was Jacques Francois Haley?
8. The death of Feng Kuo-chang of China was recently reported. Who was he?
9. What is the average duration of human life?
10. How many inches make a span?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
1. Dvinsk or Dunaberg is a city of Russia, situated on the Dvina river, 110 miles southeast of Riga.
2. Franklin K. Lane is secretary of the Interior.
3. Fucus is a purple brown or "sea-color." The word is French for sea.
4. Luiz de Camoes was the great epic poet of Portugal. In "Os Lusitades" or "The Lusitads" he glorified the famous voyage of Vasco da Gama to India. Camoes was born in 1525 and died in 1570.
5. "Coran publicus" is a Latin phrase which has become synonymous with in public or in open court.
6. A Bethesda in England is a nonconformist chapel. The word is Hebrew and means "house of mercy."
7. The Bessemer process of making steel was invented in 1856.
8. A sackbut is an obsolete brass trumpet with a slide for altering the pitch.
9. Two important cities of Persia are Tabriz and Teheran.
10. The northern boundary of Delaware is not as described from the courthouse at New Castle as a center.